Mr. Cleveland and the Tailors. The latest application to Mr. CLEVELAND for something more than theory comes from

the Custom Tailors' Cutters' Association,

which has just held a convention at Chicago. The tailors of the United States are a numerous and very intelligent class of citizens. Many of them are artists; some of them are men of genius. They work with brains as well as with shears and French chalk. They have a lively interest in public questions and particularly in a question which involves the prosperity of their trade, the size of the wages which they earn, and the degree of comfort with which they can support their families and bring up their children.

In entire good faith, therefore, the President of the Custom Cutters' Association, Mr. G. H. HUNTOON, wrote a letter to Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND, asking him for a statement of the tariff question as it affected the tailors. Mr. HUNTOON applied to Mr. CLEVELAND, no doubt, because that gentleman is the selfconstituted champion of what he calls tariff reform; because he is writing letters by the hundred from his law office in William street to keep up the agitation and to keep his ewn name before the public as a friend of practical reform; and because he has expressly declared that the question is one of ondition and not of theory.

That is exactly what the custom tailors wanted: condition and not theory. They wanted to be enlightened as to the effect of free trade, or a movement toward free trade, upon the condition of the important industry on which they depend for a living. They desired to learn what, in the opinion of the responsible author of the tariff reform agitation, would be the result on their own interests and prosperity of freer competition with the tailors of Teronto, Montreal, St. John, London, and Paris for the American trade. Would it injure the home industry If so, what would be the compensating advantages, and how far would the gain bal-

In the place of any definite information or advice from Mr. CLEVELAND, this is what the custom tailors received from that emiment epistographer:

"The question of tariff reform directly affects all the people of the land in a substantial way, and they ough to be interested in its discussion.

Tam afraid that too many of our fellow citizens are no apt to regard this as a political question, intricate and complex, affecting them in a remote way, and one which may well enough be left for politicians to wrangle over. This induces a neglect of the subject on the Dart of a great number of our people, and a willingness to blindly follow the party to which they happen to belong in their action upon it. "It is a good sign to see practical men, such as belong

to your association, discussing the question for them-selves. If this is done intelligently, and with sincere intent to secure the truth, tariff reformers. I think, have no need to fear the result of such discussion. Very "GROVER CLEVELAND."

Instead of replying in these ridiculously evasive and unsatisfactory words, Mr CLEVELAND should have imparted to the tailors the specific information for which they applied.

If he recognized his own intellectual inability to depart from platitudes and pompous generalities, and deal squarely with the subject, he should have requested the Hon. ROOKE Q. MILLS, or the Hon, WILLIAM L SCOTT, or, better still, the Parsee Merchant himself, to write the letter for him. Mr. CLEVELAND could have signed it, at least.

Will Mr. Gladstone Define Home Rule?

The Tory newspapers strenuously deny the report that an early dissolution of Parliament is contemplated. They did the same thing, however, in 1880 up to the eve of the day when Lord BEACONSFIELD announced his purpose of appealing to the country Those who credit the report point out that Mr. Goschen is expected to exhibit a surplus of some \$20,000,000, and that this proof of general prosperity or of financial expertness would be relied upon to turn the scale in a good many constituencies. It is also said that the Conservatives need Mr. BAL-FOUR to lead the House of Commons, which intrust a weaker man with the management of Irish affairs might be dangerous unless the party had obtained a new lease of power. Whether well or ill founded, the impression that a national contest at the ballot box is not far off seems to be shared by many Liberals. Mr. LABOUCHERE has been warning his fellow Radicals to keep their lamps trimmed and burning; and another zealous Gladstonian, Mr. Asquith, in a recent speech at Leeds, calls anxiously upon his leader not to delay defining the nature of the new Home Rule bill, which, if the Liberals should be successful at the polls, would be proposed to the next Parliament.

Mr. ASQUITH bases his appeal on the

ground that in the absence of a definite programme, Mr. GLADSTONE may again be deserted by some of his pretended followers as he was in 1886. They may assert, he says, that while they gave to the electors a general pledge to bestow home rule on Ireland, they are not bound to accept the particular form of it laid before the House, especially if this form, embodying the federative principle, should involve a complete reconstruction of the British Constitution. At present there are two propositions before the country: first, the Home Rule bill of 1886 and secondly. Mr. GLADSTONE'S after declaration that Ireland must continue to send representatives to Westminster. To the ordinary mind these propositions seem irrecoacilable and unless light is furnished betimes by Mr. GLADSTONE, the Liberal electors will not know what they are voting for. Of course, too, the refusal of the Liberal chief to say what he means to do would be denounced by his opponents during the campaign as not only unreasonable but ominous. Even should a House of Commons, elected under such circumstances adopt a home rule scheme essentially different from that of four years ago, the House of Lords would have a specious pretext for rejecting it on the ground that the feature of the plan not having been explained to the constituencies, a new general election would be needed to elicit a conclusive verdict. Why, theo, asks Mr. Asquirth, should the Liberals, whose financial re sources are greatly interior to those of their antagonists, be forced to face two contests at the ballot box, when, with an explicit programme, one contest might suffice? These arguments are undoubtedly put

forward in good faith, and they are plausible; but they are not convincing. Mr. Asquire himself must regard them with misgiving in view of the eagerness with which they have been seized and emphasized by the Conservatives. The latter would like nothing better than to have Mr. GLADSTONE explain beforehand bow Ireland, while possessing a Parliament of her own at Dublin, is also to take part in the Parliament at Westminster. Are Irish members to vote on bills relating exclusively to the local affairs of England or Bootland ? If, in principle, they should not so vote, how is the distinction to be drawn in

practice between local and imperial affairs? Or is the problem to receive a trenchant solution by the bestowal of local legislatures, not on Ireland only, but on England, Scotland, and Wales as well? How can the respective powers of such minor legislative bodies and of the imperial assembly, retained for collective purposes, be defined except by a written constitution? And where ultimate power of expoundthe ing and enforcing that constitution to be lodged? If Mr. GLADSTONE would answer any one of these questions categorically, his opponents would keep him on the defensive throughout the campaign. At present, on the other hand, his attitude is an aggressive one. He can now say to the Conservatives and their Dissident Liberal allies: "When I was last in office I tried to settle the Irish difficulty. You rejected the remedy which I proposed, but you admitted the lawfulness of the Irish claim to a meas are of self-government, and promised to meet it with a scheme of your own. You have had nearly four years in which to keep your promise, but you have not done it. It s not for me in Opposition to assume the formulation of legislation which is the business of responsible Ministers. Let the electors intrust me with the task which you undertook but have left unexecuted, and will again try to justify their confidence."

That is the attitude which Mr. GLAD STONE'S opponents would view without dismay, and which is most likely to be maintained by a statesman who, like RICHE TARRE when the lion's skin falls short, is not unwilling to eke it out with the fox's. As for the danger suggested by Mr. Asquitti, that Mr. GLADSTONE might again be beater y the secession of a considerable body of Liberals, this seems to us imaginary. The existence of a Gladstonian majority at the convocation of the next House of Commons would imply the annihilation of the Dissident Liberals of 1886. With the fate of those deserters before their eyes, none of Mr. GLADSTONE'S followers would have any stomach for secession. Their discipline would be perfect, their docility exemplary. Let Mr. GLADSTONE win at the general election, and he can carry any measure he may choose to frame through the next House of Commons. He will be the most powerful Minister seen in Great Britain since the younger Prrr, so far as the popular branch of the legislature is concerned. On the other hand, the House of Lords, with its overwhelming Tory majority, is certain to reject a Home Rule bill, whether it has been discussed during the campaign or not. In consequence of such rejection a second general election will in any event be necessary. But the time has long gone by when the resistance of the Lords to the will of the Commons could have any effect except to exasperate the electors to an irre sistible display of their authority.

Pioneers of Civilization.

Among the many hundreds of missionaries at work in savage lands there is a fair and constantly increasing proportion of men who can turn their hand to anything and take a very serious interest in the bodies as well as in the souls of the natives. When Mr. STANLEY wrote the other day that "these mission societies certainly contrive to produce extraordinary men, he meant men like MACKAY of Victoria Nyanza, and Bentley and GRENFELL of the Congo, who are doing their utmost push the practical, civilizing side of Christianity as well as its spirituality The roughest and most illiterate trader has the highest respect for such men because he knows they are the best pioneers of civilization, and are preparing the way in a sensible, practical manner for trading posts. steamboats, and railroads. The missionary societies really ought to enlarge more than they do upon the purely materialistic aspects of their work, for this feature should enlist the support and sympathy of all intelligent people; and no one who is watching the development of savage lands, whether he be Baptist, Catholic, or agnostic, can fail to be deeply impressed with the great work for

civilization the missionaries are doing. It is indeed unfortunate that here there the untutored savage mind is bewildered and distressed by theological difficulties that he cannot fathom; and it would be far better for him if he heard the simplest truths of and witnessed no antagonisms and rivalries among his teachers. When STANLEY called for missionaries to go to Victoria Nyanza he said they ought not to be tied to any Church. A pathetic illustration of the discord and unhappiness engendered by rival theologies is shown in the letter which the fugitive Protestant Christians of Uganda wrote last year to Mr. MACKAY. 'When we left Uganda," they wrote, "we came in two crowds, we and our brothers. the followers of the Pope. But we do not pull well together. They are always wanting to fight with us, though we are all in trouble together. We want you to write a letter to the French priests that they may make us come to an agreement.'

This is the most deplorable feature of mis sion work to-day, but fortunately it is seen only in a few of the larger fields where the teachers of differing faiths are laboring side by side; and often it happens, as in Uganda, that their common dangers and needs com pel them to a large extent to work harmoniously and withdraw from prominence the matters that divide them. There was no trouble between the Protestant and Catholic Christians of Uganda until the civil war deprived them for a season of the influence and counsel of their white teachers.

STANLEY thinks if LIVINGSTONE could have seen the spectacle he witnessed last spring. he would have been willing, like SIMEON, to depart in peace. It was when the delegation of Waganda came to see him clad in spotless cotton dresses, as well clothed, he writes, as any of the tidiest natives of Zanzibar. "Each member of the deputation." he savs. "possessed a prayer book and the Gospel of MATTHEW printed in Kiganda; and as soon as they retired from my presence they went to study their books Five of them accompanied us for the purpose of pursuing their religious studies on the coast." These fruits of the labors of English and French teachers, numbering about a thousand souls, had never heard of the Christian's faith twelve years ago, and they have endured the most deadly persecution because of their new religion. The stake, the cord, the knife, and the bullet were all tried to make them give up their new faith, but they have come out of the flery trial in which many of them perished, clinging steadfastly and resolutely to the cause for which they suffered; and they are not by any means the only recent proofs that Christianity is possible in Africa.

The assertions of some recent writers that. from a religious point of view, the labors of 200 missionaries in the Congo basin have as yet shown no appreciable results, are certainly based upon inadequate information The truth is that among the young missions of the Congo there are to-day many hundreds of natives who have not only professed Christianity, but who also show in their lives that its teachings have made a deep impression upon them. There stands at Banza galvanized iron large enough to hold 500 parsons. It was purchased in Boston and every dollar of the cost was paid by native Christians who twelve years ago had never seen a missionary. It was carried from the lower cataracts to the village by native Christian porters, who volunteered for the work. At one station not only most of the children, but also forty adults have learned to read. Scores of facts can be cited to prove that the missionaries are making astonishing progress considering the unfavorable conditions which beset them.

But the phase of missionary work which Governments, merchants, and other practical men should know and understand, is that these teachers, with their present equipment and views of duty, are to-day doing much of the most solld and useful work that is done toward opening up new countries. The best of them are everywhere dispelling harmful superstitions, teaching useful trades, introducing desirable plants and herps, healing the sick, inculcating the laws of health, and giving a civilized air to their surroundings. The man who nowadays depreciates Christian missions, only displays his ignorance of an agency which is worthy of the support of all, and is coming to be generally recognized as a potent factor in the progress of a large part of the world.

The Romance of a Comet.

The motions of the celestial bodies are, for the most part, so regular, and governed by laws so majestic, that we are apt to suppose there can be no departure from perfect uniformity in the "clockwork of the skies." The study of the perturbations produced by the mutual attractions of the planets upon one another nevertheless forms one of the most important and intricate departments of astronomy. When we come to look at the solar system as a family of globes, all under the dominance of the sur and yet all, so to speak, pulling and hauling upon one another as they swing in the voke of solar gravitation around their great attractive centre, we see that none of them moves in a smooth ellipse, as the books teach, but that all go swaying and leaning in their courses, now a little this way and now a little that way, and by their varying attraction even moving the sun, like a hub that fits loosely on its axle. But these disturbances of the planets are small when measured by the vast distances embraced in their orbits, and can only be detected by careful observation.

With comets the case is different. Their mass, even in comparison with the smallest planets, is so inconsiderable that the effects of their attraction upon any planet are imperceptible; but, on the other hand, the attraction of the planets upon them may suffice completely to change the direction in which they are travelling. This is almost certain to be the result if a comet goes very near to a large planet. With respect to wan dering comets, the planets constitute a wellorganized police force. Jupiter, the largest of the planets, has played strange tricks with several comets that have ventured too close to him and his little flock of moons; and Jupiter is one of the three chief characters concerned in the somewhat romantic history

that we are going to relate. The bright skies of the past week have perhaps given astronomers their farewell glimpses of a comet that had been lost for more than a hundred years when it suddenly and unexpectedly made its appearance sunward bound last summer. This comet, for there seems to be little doubt of the identity, was first seen in 1770. It was then found to be moving around the sun in a small ellipse in a period of about five and a half years. It completed only two revolutions in this orbit, and then in 1779 disappeared as suddenly as it had come. Careful calculations, based upon its observed motions, showed that this strange comet had been the sport of Jupiter. In the year 1767, while journeying through space at a respectful distance from the sun, far beyond the reach of terrestrial eyesight, and apparently safe from those perturbing influences that may disturb the even tenor of a celestial body's existence. It fell in with Jupiter. It was a pretty narrow escape from an actual collision. The comet ran in within the orbital distance of Jupiter's outermost satellite. It was literally made a prisoner on the spot; not to Jupiter, nough the giant planet was 1 to Jupiter's chief, the sun. The effect of Jupiter's attraction was to throw the comet out of the broad free curve, the highway of open space in which it had been travelling, into a short ellipse having the sun in one of its foci; and in this ellipse the captive was journeying when discovered from the earth in 1770. Henceforth of its own accord it could not get further away from the sun than the point where it had first encountered Jupiter. On the other hand, it could not avoid another encounter with Jupiter whenever it should be in that part of its path that lay near the orbit of Jupiter at the time the planet should arrive in the same neighborhood. This occurred in 1779, when the comet had made only two revolutions around the sun. Again Jupiter seized the intruder, and, apparently thinking the Court had discharged the prisoner, gave him, like

any disappointed policeman, a farewell kick. But LEXELL's comet, as the adventurer has come to be called, was not yet done with the perils and tribulations of the solar system, into whose apparently well-ordered and peaceful precincts it had incautiously ventured. Jupiter's kick did not end its troubles. The biggest member of the celestial police had simply mistaken the intentions of the sun. The prisoner was not discharged. the law of gravitation still held him in its grasp, and Jove's boost only sent the unfortunate comet whirling in a new ellipse vastly larger than the other, with one extremity extending beyond the orbit of Saturn, but still having the remorseless sun in the opposite focus. At this juncture the comet disappeared from the sight of its watchers on the earth. Its perihelion distance was now so great that it could no longer enjoy the poor privilege of displaying a tail, and so get some compensation for its sorrows by frightening the timid inhabitants of the planets it had fallen among. But the ets of the mathematician was upon it, and his fine science traced its invisible course through the heavens, and foresaw that again it would fall within the grasp of Jupiter That event happened in 1886. Jupiter made no mistake this time. He recognized the old offender, and sent him sunward in a hurry; and now the prisoner of space is treading the galleys once more before the

period is seven years. The comet's woes are not ended yet. The calculations of Mr. CHANDLER show that it will fall in with Jupiter yet a fourth time in 1921. Just what Jove's mood will be then nobody can foretell. Perhaps he will send it wandering in a yet more remote orbit than its former one; or he may adopt it as a permanent member of his own family of satellites, as nearly happened in 1886. There is reason to suspect, however, that the comet will not survive to travel in many more orbits, for it is evident that at their last encounter Jupiter, metaphorically speaking, madela rather too free use of the club. The Manteka, in the cataract region, a chapel of comet emerged from the planet's neighbor-

was a clear separation, as shown by the telescope; and this resulted from the disruptive strain of the attractive forces to which it was subjected on its close approach to Jupiter. When it again encounters that planet the disruption will probably go further, and the ultimate result must be the transformation of the comet into a swarm of meteors. And so will end the strange eventful history of this wanderer of space, which, although it has fulfilled neither the functions of a sun by giving light nor of a planet by bearing life, but has apparently been the plaything and helpless victim of those vast laws that have made the universe, is yet in its essence as indestructible a part of the creation as the terraqueous globe. If Jupiter has inhabitants, it is not a violent stretch of the imagination to suppose that some day they may have fragments of the disintegrated comet of LEXELT, displayed in their museums, just as we possess a piece, or at least have resson to think we do, of the lost comet of BIELA, which went to pieces some forty years ago, and whose meteoric débris have at intervals since then come dashing like a flery spray into our atmosphere when the earth and the remains of the comet have met at the crossing of their orbits.

THE SUN, SUNDAY, SUNDAY, SUNDARY, A SUID DIVINITION OF THE ACTUAL

One cannot turn from the contemplation of the wonderful effects wrought by the interacting attraction of the heavenly bodies, without a clearer and deeper sense of the unity that binds the hosts of the stars together, and magnifies the importance of the earth by attesting its relations with infinite space.

The Ballot Reform Panacea Is Not

Needed in New Jersey. Probably never since the Dutch made their memorable, if not historical, conquest of Holland, have such vigorous and spirited efforts anywhere been made to retain a territory already secure as have of late been made to preserve the domination of the Democratic party in the State of New Jersey. Precisely what danger there is of losing this always sure Democratic State, no one has yet pointed out; but grave apprehension exists among "reformers" that unless persistent efforts are made by devising and enacting electoral innovations, victory may at last perch upon the banners of the Republicans in the true blue state. Whatever ground there may be for such a fear would seem to be removed by the figures of the contests for Governor during the past twenty years:

Year.	Democratic Vote.	Republica Vote,
1868	. 83,855	79,83
1871		76,21
1874	97,283	64,00
1677		85,0
1880	. 121,606	121,0
1883	100,856	97,0
1888	100,000	101.91
1889	138,245	123,99
It is evident enough t		hat unde

the existing system of balloting, the Democratic vote has been increasing with much greater rapidity than the Republican vote: and this is especially true of the more populous industrial districts of the State, Hudson county, in which Jersey City is included, having given Governor ABBETT 13,516 majority three months ago. While no pruient, salutary and constitutional legislation for maintaining the secreey and sanctity of the franchise in New Jersey could do any conceivable damage to the Democracy, an experiment with the nostrums of the cure-all reformers would be attended with the peril of disfranchisement in those districts where the population is compact, time is valuable, and the Democracy strong, That men are not to be made honest by the passing of statutes or the adoption of preambles, was pointed out by Gov ernor ABBETT with candor and clearness in his recent message, when he declared that 'the secrecy of the ballot will not appreciably prevent the use of money to purchas voters. The bribe giver will confidently and safely rely upon the promise of the elector to vote the ticket agreed upon. The claim made that there would be no bribery where the ballot was secret because the bribe given would fear that the voter would cheat him and vote some other ticket, rests upon theoretical speculation and not upon practical knowledge of the class of men who sell their votes. There is an old adage that there is 'honor among thieves'; the same kind of honor would, in nine cases out of ten, deliver the purchased vote as promised."

This sound view of the question, which experience enforces and all practical knowledge of voting attests, discloses anew the danger of any system which proposes to disfranchise thousands of voters of known honesty, firm convictions, and well-proved patriotism, in order to reform a handful of conscienceless floaters, whose annual offences against the franchise can readily be prevented by the enforcement of existing laws.

The Democracy of New Jersey, never yet defeated in a contest when led by a Democrat of proved allegiance to the great principles of the party, needs no kangaroo scheme to win or to continue winning. It might happen that the adoption of such a device would reduce them for the first time to a minority; and it is therefore fortunate that a leader so vigilant, so clearheaded, and so courageous as LEON ABBETT should be in the Governor's chair when such an assault against popular institutions is to be met and overcome.

The Hon. ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE, R. S. P. M. C., thinks that Congress should at once ap propriate money for a monument to Miles STANDISH. That peppery little hero cannot be nmemorated too much; but why should Congress be called upon to set up storied urn or monumental bust for him? There is plenty of money in Massachusetts. Mr. Monse is a foreanded fellow himself. Why doesn't he build a STANDISH monument? He could air his welkinrattling eloquence at the laying of the corner stone, and the dedication, and write an inscription which would link him and old STANDISH

in immortal fame. How would this do: ELIJAH ADAMS MOSSE, M. C., R. S. P., Statement.

Receited This Monument
To the Memory of
CAPTAIN MILES STANDISH,
Warrior.

Requesized Summer Puritamer.

Reguesized Summer Puritamer.

Reguesized Summer Puritamer. Brave Deeds and hising Sun Stove Polish Bichly Shine Perennially.

We called attention yesterday to the Chiago custom of wearing a sachet containing myrrh, carbolic acid, and cologne. From the er-Ocean we hear of another interesting Chicago practice, to wit, putting half a teaspoonful of sulphur in each stocking ever morning. There is a trumpetlike note in the eyes of men in an elliptical orbit whose Inter-Ocean's brief command; "Put Sulphus In Your Socks!" Chicago is evidently getting ready to put herself in quarantine.

If the lockjaw in the Iowa House of Representatives continues much longer, Uncle HORACE BOIES will begin to be afraid that his inaugural is going to spoil on his hands.

The Hon. RUSSELL BENJAMINGVITCH HARmison, Markis of Montana, has returned to the White House, and a more vigorous policy may now be expected. Baby McKEE is very powerful-in fact, altogether the most powerful young Republican in existence; but it is feared and suspected that after that leading young Republican is put into his little bed at night his rival, Russell, Benjaminovitch, may poison the Qid Man's mind.

hood with its head literally broken. There RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS OF THE TIME Viewed from the Standpoint of Universal Theology

"In some remarks upon the subject of a union of Christian denominations, not long ago. Dr. Phillip Schaff is reported to have said in substance that ' nothing less would satisfy him than the including the Roman Catholie and the Greek churches in any such organic movement of the religious bodies." Practically that ultimatum would put an end to any movement at all upon this line of effort. The more ancient, the Greek Church, is almost unknown to the majority of Western Christians. Whatever is to be said about this broad claim for ecclesiastical readjustments will have to limit itself essentially to the relation of the Protestant religious communities to the l'apal ecclesinsticism of our times, and this, not as a question of ideal church reconstruction, but as a practical problem of denominational agree ment." Thus writes Dr. Tucker in the Church Union. Here, then, is the Catholic Church, organized, one mighty power. Dr. Gordon, in his address at the bi-annual

sessions of the National Evangelical Alliance

at Boston, said: "I verily believe that if the

12,000,000 of Protestant Christians in the United States would mass their forces and work as one man, there is not a form of national or social iniquity that would not be swept away before their irresistible momentum." Here, then, is the Protestant Church, not organized, but a mighty power. Now let us digest all this, It is conceded that a union of Catholies, Protestants, and Greek Church followers would be an admirable thing. But such "union of Christian denominations," even with such a learned and respected leader of Christian thought as Dr. Schaff to stand its sponsor, is, we fear, a consummation to be devoutly wished for, but not to be expected. It will never come to pass. The revision movement in the Presbyterian Church has roused thinkers to entertain a pleasing thought of closer union between the various Protestant denominations. deed, the venerable Dr. McCosh hopes "that the Presbyterian churches, as they view the substantial agreement of the creed, will look with more favor on other evangelical divisions of the churches, such as the Episcopalian, Reformed, Methodist, and Baptist, to issue, as he seems to think, in a union that shall be wider still in its blessed consequences."

This may come to pass. Still there can never be a better condition between the three great Christian churches than that of armed neutrality, with warriors standing to their guns, with even lighted fuses in their hands.

That the Protestant division is split into sects is a great source of its weakness. As to the divisions in the Catholic camp, we hear less of them, thanks to the rare discipline of that Church. But that there are divisions we are vividly reminded by the death of the famous Dr. Döllinger, the great leader of the old Catholic party. These "old Catholics" cently met in convention at Utrecht, Holland. The Independent states that the formula agreed upon includes a condemnation of the infallibility of the Pope and his universal episcopacy; the encyclical of Pius IX. (1854) as to the immaculate conception of Mary, the "Unigenitus," the syllabus of 1864, &c.

In view of these things, we repeat there cannot be union in the whole Christian camp. Moreover, it is a question whether we need take any concern about it.

And for a reason which Milton very sufleiently expresses in his "Areopagitica" when he remarks upon "the men cried out against as for schismatics and sectaries, as if, while the temple was building, some cutting, some squaring the marble, others howing the cedars, there should be a sort of irrational men who could not consider there must be many schisms and dissections made in the quarry and in the timber ere the house can be built: neither can every piece of the building be of one form: nay, rather the perfection consists in this, that out of moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly disproportional arises the goodly and the graceful symmetry that commends the whole pile and struc ture." This gives us the hint which we may not neglect. And nature adds her lesson when we observe that her law is variety in shape and color, similarity in action. The cedar of Lebanon and the hyssop on the wall alike perform the same duty of purifying the atme phere; for all vegetable life has to do this in he great economic scheme of nature. There may be diversities in the color of

creeds, in the shapes of doctrines. They should, however, be united in their practical usefulness in purifying the social atmosphere around them. Such union between Catholies and Protestants there could be, and there ought to be, And there are signs of a better understanding in this direction between Protestants and Catholics. The Christian Union says, "During he forty years of its existence prior to 1886 ed Protestant interests as opposed to Romanist. In 1886 the Alliance officially recorded its conviction that our Christian civilization is pass ing through a grave but Ill-appreciated crisis. and its recognition of the case thus presented for united Christian effort to avert the imminent peril. * * * The precise nature of the new interests espoused by the Alliance appears in the programmes of the last two conferences In a total of thirty-three topics we notice only one which reminds us of the anti-Romanis activity of the Alliance during its first forty years. All the present lines converge upon the one idea of united Christian effort for the Christianization of society. The drink evil, the social vice, illiteracy, immigration, the divorce evil, the misuse of wealth, the capital and labor question, the needs and perils of great cities moral legislation, and cognate topics receive great prominence."

We have only to remember in connection with this the platform formally adopted at the recent great Catholic Convention at Baltimore We condemn nihilism, socialism, and communism, and we equally condemn the heart-less greed of capital. * * * We disapprove of the employment of very young minors, whether male or female, in factories." 4 Then follow piedges to cooperate with the clergy in "those great economic, educational, and social questions which affect the Church,

instruct the ignorant: reform criminals, Cath olies or not: to secure proper Sunday observ ance, stop Sunday liquor sale." &c. Do we not see now where Catholies and Protestants can unite? Let the Catholic Church or one or other of these conventions of

the Protestant churches take the first sten

the country, and society: to assist the needy

A preliminary conference between a few delegates of each body would very soon divide up the city into districts, adopt a plan to unite the clergy of each suon district, and to give them the outline of work expected from them. The filling in of details could safely be left to them. with central body to correct any grave departure or error, and harmonize effort. The local clergy would decide what their district most needs. A lodging house for respectable girls, another for men, reading rooms, working girls' clubs, industrial classes for children's sewing, boys' carpentering and use of tools, cooking; class rooms. day nurseries for children of the district, lecture hall or halls for the district gymnasium, free baths, free wash houses, sou kitchens, coffee stands, penny dinners, such M they have in London. If you would comteract the devil, you must counter attract Reading rooms, clubs. entertainments, talls to workingmen and women, to mothers; lectures on bygiene education of children, character biography, discovery, as well as on technical trades, would slowly but surely counterect the saloon. Let religion be kept out of all these things except where all susceptibilities can be respected. Let religion be taught in the church schools for that purpose. The wealthier inhabitants of each district should be canvassed by the clergy for funds, and there must be enough amateur talent in any district to provide a great part of the estertainment features which are most imporant. Let the funds be in charge of the local sterical board and be by its members appropriated for one, two, three, or more of such enterprises gradually. It would mean the sonservation of

energy, economy in money and effort, and tremendous lightening of the burdens borne by such general societies as attempt to cops with the charity or other wants of the community. This subdivision of communal work would of Itself be most advantageous. But so long as we have Protestant coffee-stand societies and Catholic girls' homes. Protestant reading rooms and Catholic clubs, we must isment the vaste of energy, time, and money, and regret that the best use is not made of all that is available. Who will take the first step?

A nation without a Sabbath must fall to a low ebu of civilization and efficiency, or its people must become prematurely old and worn out. It seems to be the result of physiological and social laws, as well as of moral laws, that the man who works six days and rests on the seventh will do more and better work than the man who works without interruption, because the Sabbath is a mental and physical restorative to wearied nature. Thus nations which are so unwise as to eacrifice the day of rest find that, instead of promoting their wealth and happiness, they have involved themselves in hopeless slavery. - Bir J. William Dawson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal. RABBINICUS.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

Little Eigle Lealle has taken the place in the theatre goers' hearts which was once occupied by Josef Hoff-man. Theatrical managers are shrewd. Their effects are calculated after a degree of study that is in every way profound, and little Miss Leslie's popularity is way profound, and little Miss Lesses proposed upon her success in arousing the same sentiment based upon her success in arousing if little Hoffman, and as that which led to the adulation of little Hoffman, and which impels managers to introduce babies and chil dren on the stage whenever they can do so consistently with the requirements of the play which they happen to be presenting at the time. What is known as playing to the women in the audience is the keynote of success among a good many of the New York managers. All plays except buriesque and spectacular above are patronized to a very large extent ty women. The sudiences as a rule are composed two-thirds of the gentler sex to one-third of mon. If a man likes a play he goes alone; if a woman likes a play she takes an escort with her The business value of a play which is successful among women is, therefore, very great. Young Hegner. Hoffman's successor, really played more skiifully and cleverly than the boy who originally came over under Abbey's management, but he sacked that indefinable charm of manner and winsome characteristics which the first boy exhibited, and hence he has per sonally been far less successful than Josef. Ri-sie Leslie has this particular charm to an extraordinary degree, and her whole success on the stage is in a large measure based upon it. She owes her success to the manner in which her childish and un affected characteristics are presented to the people. The strict regime which the child's mother has always kept over her is still maintained. The little actress is carefully kept aloof from the atmosphere of the stage. and everything is done to keep her home life free from theatrical contact. The actors who play with her ar especially requested not to fistier the child, and she does not read the newspaper notices commending her precedity and genius. Another point of unusual im portance is that a good part of the money which she is making is put aside weekly and allowed to accumulate so that when she ceases to be a child phenomenon and becomes an actress in years as well as reality—and she is not many years removed from this realization, though she does not look more than 10 or 12 years old on the stage-she will find a snug little fortune awaiting her.

Ex-Commissioner Gibbens was rather a unique figure in political life. He had the fire and enthusiasm of a student, coupled with a great amount of assumption. He took to politics as a duck takes to water, and an hour after Mr. Flower had made him a Commissioner of the Board of Electrical Control the manner of the tutor had disappeared entirely under those of the professional politician. He learned to shake hands with total strangers with as much cordiality as Jake Hees exhibited after thirty years' experience, and he was really well liked by the men who have a practical interest in politics in New York. His energy was very great and he made friends rapidly. His friends assert now, however, that this manner of judifference and suavity was to a very great extent assumed, and it is no secret that he was exceedingly worried and perturbed by the incessant antagonism which was called forth by the doings of the Board of Electrical Control. Within the past months Mr. Gibbons established a connection wit a law firm down town, and his success has been considerably greater than he at first hoped for.

The pool rooms of this city are having a tempestuous time of it just now, and there are very few proprietors of these rooms who are making any really enthusiasite attempts to do business. Who it was that ordered the closing of the pool rooms no one is willing to say, but the present activity of the faro dens and other gambling houses is significant. Only a short time ago the gam-bling houses were nearly deserted and the game hardly paid expenses. The manager of one of these resorts said the light play was due entirely to the pool rooms. "The pool rooms" he remarked before the recent raid, "are now making money hand over fist, and there is hardly any use trying to run a game as long as the boys patronize them so extensively. But," he added, in an emphatic manner, "our turn will come, und it will not be a long time coming either."

The craze for water colors has reached the rural districts. Purchasers there have read so much of them that they refuse to buy engravings, etchings, and other black prints from the dealers who make a specialty of travelling about among the small towns with such goods, and insist on having water colors or nothing. To meet this demand one such dealer has made aparrangement with a water-color artist in this city to supply him with an unlimited quantity of water colors at \$4 apiece. The artist can turn out four of them in 4 fair day's work. The dealer sends them to the smailtowns, where they are sold for \$8 to people who believe that they are getting rare specimens of the very lates thing in art

The awagger of the fashionable girl has become more pronounced than ever since she has left off the hig bustle and other incumbrances of scent periods. The cold weather seems to develop it, t.o. and the way they do swing their arms and stride along on the avenue these chilly afternoons is a starling object lesson for those who believe that the American female is degenerating in physical vigor.

As a supplement to the furcapes that all the women have taken to wearing this vinter there have appeared since the cold snap began culls of heavy fur that are pulled on over the hands and reach nearly to the cibows They serve both as a mill and to protect the lower arm, which the cape leave exposed.

One of the latest contriances for the women who like odd things is a watch st into an arrangement that re-sembles, when closed, an ordinary lady's purse, and is seld in the hand in thesame way. A touch at the class makes it fly open and reveals the watch with the face exposed convenienty for telling the time. The watch can easily be slippes out of the case when the woman caunot afford to have but one and wants to wearthat in the ordinary way, h her bosom.

The big high cours that the women wear to lean their pretty heads aggist these cold days are now made deachable from the coat or cape, so that the garment ca serve for eithermild or severe weather. The wom manage to get in the collar as often as pos ever, for reaching about the back of the head up to the ears it makes becoming background for the face.

the Wild West Abroad, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

publication in THE SUN of Friday of a card signed by one James S. Parks, who dated it Barceloa, Spain, staring that the Wild West show cas demoralized, had closed, and that Col. Cdy had left for London, is calculated to creat an impression that I cannot conceive the ruth of. When I left the exhibition in Park last July the business was excellent, and telegrams and letters received since then from Mgor Burke and others said the attendance Mgor Burke and others said the attendance was better even than it was at the time of my diparture. On Christmas I received a despatch from Barcelona, which said that all were in good health and that everything was smooth and satisfactory. It seems incredible that any such misfortunes have oversken the Wild West, and no intimation of the kind has been sent to me. James N. Parks I never heard of, and I am lamiliar with the name of every attached of the exhibition who amounts to anything.

Jone W. Hamilton.

Exceptionally interestingly Scribner's Maga rine for February. The little to the place of homer as the most important article in the minder is disputed by Mr. Herbert Ward's "Life Amonghie Congo Savagca" and Col. William C. Church's "Join Ericsson, the Engineer The advantage, if any there so, is on the side of the lat-ter. Other interesting papers are Mr. W. H. Mallock's "Through Three Civilizations," an account of a six weeks' stay in an Hungarido castle, Mr. Eugene Scho lers "Minnesota Heir of #Sertian King —the story of August Boyne, the last rescendant of King Lerar of Serbia, slain by Sultay Amurath in 1989; and Mr. Bishop's "A Day in Ligrary Madrid." Harold Fred eric's "Through the Velley" and Octave Thanst's "Er ptation" are continued and there is more than the usual allowance of poetry. The Point of View" discusses Browning as the poetrof men and women not of school men, and contains god advice to a young college grad nate-" When you let out of college, young man, get clear out."

A deep-seated courb cruelly tries the lungs and wallest the genesh eironeth. A predent resort for the salicated is to lay D Jayne's Expectorant. a Semesh for all troubled with asthma, bronchits, or any pulmonary affection—day

The wedding of Miss Hall and Mr. Stanley Mortimer at Calvary Church on Monday afternoon was the opening event of a very gay week. This young couple have apparently more than the ordinary number of friends, for in spite of all the atmospheric conditions that attend influenza the church was crowded to the utmost by everybody who is anybody in New York society. The ushers, who, by the way, were a very manly set of young showed unexampled patience and endurance in senting the vast assemblage according to individual desires. Probably their training and experience in athletic feats fitted them for the difficult task they had to perform, as a twentymile run over a very stiff country is infinitely less exhausting than the work of an unher of a best man at a fashionable wedding. The time will undoubtedly come when such functionaries can be hired like mutes at an English funeral to do what now are certainly the most disinterested acts of friendship. The class of male and female idlers in New York who throng a church where a wedding has been announced to take place many of them not invited or expected, is be coming too large to be handled by any but those having authority from the military or the police. The bride was half an hour late,

but she was worth waiting for. "Queen rose

of the resebud garden of girls" she looked as

she walked up the aisle in her snowy frippers

of lace and flowers, but infinitely too frail and

delicate for human nature's daily tasks and

duties, and it could hardly be said that the

bridegroom looked robust. The young couple

sailed for Europe two days after their mar-

risge, where they will doubtless find health

and renewed strength as well as amusement.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE.

The second Patriarchs' on Monday evening, or rather Tuesday morning, so late was ft be fore the company began to assemble, was not so brilliant as the first one, although the dowagers, with their tiaras, stomachers, and solar avatems of brilliants. Worth's best creations of satin, velvet, and lace, and McAllister's loftiest inspirations in arrangement and decoration, combined to help out the entertainment. The belles were not all there, and Mr. Carhart's leading of the german was not perfeetly satisfactory. Still, the young brides of the winter, Mrs. Alfred Seton and Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward, were both present. Miss Romaine Stone made her first appear ance this season. Mrs. B. C. Porter and Miss Flora Davis, both in white and gold, divided the admiration of those who lay their homage at the feet of fair beauties. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was quite unadorned and very simply gowned, which no doubt was a pleasant change to the wearer from her usual elaborate parure of diamonds and other gems, A great many strangers, including a few distinguished foreigners, were present. The dancing was kept up until it was breakfast time for working people.

Wednesday was not a very belliant night at the opera, as the boxes were deserted by most of the people going to Mcs. Astor's ball, but the ball was a feast of flowers and fair women. The treasures of art and the specimens of man's skill, knowledge, and industry displayed faded into insignificance be fore the orchids, roses, and spring blossoms with which the mansion was lavishly adorned, and the lovely living creatires collected together in it. The cotilien, danced in the Art Gallery, had the indescribably weird /ascination that music and novement give to a room of which the walls are covered with the counterfeit presentment of the various phases of human life, all silen; and immovable in their gilded frames. The dancers were almost identically the same with those who graced the cotillon at Delmonico's two nights before. Many of the same gowns were whirled about, and nearly all the same jewels flashed and sparkled. But it was a private pall in a gentleman's house, and on every side indications, not only of wealth and luxury, but of refined and cultivated taste, met the eye, bringing with them a perfection of detail which no public or subscription ball can ever attain, On Thursday came the wedding of Miss Margaret Hone and Mr. Archibald Mackay, which differed from other ceremonies of the same kind, in being celebrated at the late hour of & P. M., in having a plethora of pretty girls as bridesmaids, who approached the altar in a platoon of three abreast, which suggested th idea that on some future occasion they migh be unicorn rigged, or driven tandem fashid by way of a change, and in the youth and fresness of the bridal pair. A dinner at Sherrys. instead of the conventional breakfast and eception, was also a novelty in the annal; of weddings, and the adjournment of the wole bridal party, after the departure of the ride and groom, to Mrs. Goodridge's dance mde a

pleasant finish to the day. The dinners of the week have been simerous and sumptuous, those given by Mrs Bradley Martin, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Ms. A. J. Forbes-Leith being the most remrkable, Costly and elaborate luncheons are hiding off until Lent, there being hardly time dough to do justice to them between 12 o'clck breakfasts and 5 o'clock tens.

Amateur theatrical performance in aid of popular charities are coming to theront much earlier than usualithis year. The Columbia College boys gained new laurels by their performance of "Whittington and Hi Cat." an old English burlesque adapted to Agerican taste by the introduction of a topics song or two and a few sensational "gags." The young feilows were all so well disguised that their own mothers did not know them, and Robert L. Cutting, Jr., James W. Gerap, Jr., and R. Morrell were especially good. Mr. Wall might have compared favorably with Sylvia Gray or Letty Lind, of whomhe had evidently been a pupil, and young ferard was inimitable in his burlesque of an English swell.

The coming week promises to be as crowded with entertainments as the last was. To-morrow night there will be a linner at Mrs. Sidney Ripley Dillon's and a "small and early" at Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard's. On Tuesday come the secand subscription dame at Sherry's, under Mrs. W. W. Astor's and Mrs. August Belmont Jr.'s. direction, when Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt will present the favors, and a carpet dance at Mrs. Lawrence Wells's Dinners also will be given by Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Edward Cooper, and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, On Wednesday Mr. and Miss Egerton Winthrop give a dance and so through the week.

On Tuesday, at Chickering Hall, two capital plays. "His Better Half" and "Nine Points of the Law." will be given for the benefit of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, Mrs. Daniel Paine Griswold and Edward Fales Coward filling the principal parts. Miss Furniss also has an entertainment in

course of preparation for one of her numerous charities, which is to be a highly entertaining operetta, supposed to have been written by Mme, di Castro, and which was successfully acted and sung at Mount Desert last summer. The accident which befell Mr. William D. Sloane of being thrown from his home while riding in Central Park, has fortunately resulted in nothing more serious than a bad shaking up and an ugly cut on the forehead, which may possibly leave a slight scar. Mr. Sloane had the presence of mind to go at once to St. Luke's Hospital before returning home and have a surgeon sew up the wound. At the latest accounts he was doing well, and will be perfectly able to sail for Europe with his family next Saturday, as he has been intending to do.

"The Ladies' New York Club" is at last an established fact, and invitations have been issued for its orening on Wednesday afternoon next, from 3 until 6 o'clock. Very many women of influence and position have been instrumental in its organization, prominent among them being Brs. J. Piercont Morgan, Mrs. John N. A. Griswold, and Mrs. John King Van Rensselser. The rules and by-laws are almost identically the same with those that regulate the leading men's clubs of the city, and there are to be reading rooms, card rooms, and a restaurant attached to the building. The success of the enterprise will depend entirely upon whether women with homes find that they realfy need a club; and if they do, whether the women of New York desire to avail themsolves of its privileges. Time only can show.